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book is devoted to International Law and the League. Chapter XII on "International Tribunals With Permanent Personnel" gives a good summary of the plan for a new court to be created as provided by Article 14. That the point of view with which one starts out to write a book has necessarily an important effect on the result is aptly illustrated by *The Making of the Reparation and Economic Sections of the Treaty*. Mr. Keynes, who was Official Representative of the British Treasury at the Paris Peace Conference up to June 7, 1919, by his startling attack on the economic parts of the treaty seems to have called forth an able defense by Mr. Baruch, who was Economic Adviser to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. He is an ardent admirer of Wilson, and tries to show not only that America's interests were protected at the conference, but that the economic clauses were the best obtained under the circumstances. True the treaty is severe. But the "measure of its worth lies in the processes of its execution and the spirit in which it is carried out by all of the parties to the contract."

The Danube, by Dr. Henry Hajnal, represents a kind of book of which too many cannot be written. It is an attempt to gather together material on one relatively small thing with which the Peace Treaties of 1919-1920 deal, so that there may be a sound basis for working out its current problems. By these treaties, the Powers were to draw up a "General Convention" for the regulation of traffic on international rivers, including the Danube, which has been under the control of an international commission for some time. As late as 1883, Sir Charles Dilke had pointed out at the London Congress, that though "there were many people who knew a little about the Danube . . . there was not a single one who knew the subject thoroughly." This book treats the Danube in its historical, political, and economic aspects. It is not a very lengthy or pretentious work, but has a very meaty section on international law with reference to the Danube from the Paris Treaty to the spring of 1920.

Mr. Scott's *The United States of America: A Study in International Organization* explains itself. It shows us the analogy between the problem before the original sovereign American States and that before the present sovereign countries of the world. How the delegates of the American states worked out their difficulties and formed a Union is stated in great detail, with many citations to original sources, collections of sources, and secondary works. That the World Union may take form and operate in a similar way, though not necessarily the same way, is suggested (pp. 468-9).

UNIFORM STATE LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES. By CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY. New York: BAKER, VOORHIS & Co. 1920. pp. xi, 688.

The purpose of this book is declared to be the promotion of uniformity of laws. This involves the necessity of keeping the Uniform State Laws once adopted, free from separate special state legislative changes and also free from different judicial interpretation. This latter aim is furthered by collecting under each section of the various Uniform Laws, the cases in all jurisdictions construing such section.

"Both the general theory of the movement for Uniform State Laws and the specific mandate involved in this provision give to the decisions in any particular state upon the question of the interpretation or construction of a particular section of any one of the Uniform Acts, substantially the force of a legal precedent of the utmost persuasiveness upon the particular court which may have the same question under consideration, although it may be the court of another state than that in which such decisions are found. Only thus can uniform State Laws be kept genuinely uniform."

Twenty-three acts are given, from the "Acknowledgments of Written Instruments Act" in 1892 to the "Fraudulent Conveyance Act of 1918." Each act has an introductory historical note, a table giving the corresponding sections of the act as adopted in each state, and is separately indexed at the end of the book. The Negotiable Instruments Act and the Sales Act have the most numerous citation of cases. Practicing lawyers will find these citations of great value for ready reference; and law students will find the book helpful both for its references and the collection of the various Uniform Acts in one volume.

A HISTORY OF POLITICAL THEORIES. FROM ROUSSEAU TO SPENCER. By WILLIAM A. DUNNING. New York: THE MACMILLAN CO. 1920. pp. ix, 446.

This is the third in the series of books on the history of political theories by the dean of the American scholars on this subject, and brings the subject down to about 1880, the purpose of this stopping place being merely "to bring the history to an end while it is still history, and thus save the author from the temptation to deal with ideas that cannot, in the nature of things, be seen yet in their true perspective." It takes us through the *a priori* thinking of Rousseau, discusses the rise of economic and juristic science, the American and the French Revolutions, theories of conservatism and reaction, the English Utilitarians, theories of constitutional government, nationalism in theory and practice, sociitarian political theory, and concludes with a brief chapter on the general course of political theory,—showing how in "twenty-three centuries the movement of thought has but swung full circle." In Greece, the various dogmas of political theory and law were in conflict, just as they were in the nineteenth century, and still are.

"Political theory during the nineteenth century was devoted largely to the task of adjusting the conceptions of authority and liberty so as to escape the dilemma of the anarchists. . . . Finally society as an entity comprehending the whole range of human relationships, was declared to be the holder and distributor of authority over all." (page 442).

Short references to the opinions of theorists on law are given in many cases, and will appeal to the lawyer who is interested in the broader phases of legal history and philosophy. Rousseau believed a law to be "a resolution of the whole people for the whole people, touching a matter that concerns all" (page 29). Austin, like Bentham, in restricting the science of jurisprudence to "positive law" defines law as "an expression of will by a determinate being that a certain course of conduct come to pass, failing which, an evil will come upon one who deviates from that course" (page 225). And so with others. The section on "The Legalists" (page 71) gives an interesting critical analysis of Blackstone's place in the history of political theory, with some reference to the more important cases of the "ramshackle logic" in his preliminary philosophy.